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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
16 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
17 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

18 KALMAN ISAACS, Individually and on ) Case No. 3:18-cv-04865-EMC  
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated, )  
19 Plaintiff, ) CLASS ACTION  
20 vs. )  
21 ELON MUSK, et al., ) DANY DAVID'S REPLY MEMORANDUM  
Defendants. ) IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF HIS MOTION  
22 ) FOR APPOINTMENT AS LEAD  
23 ) PLAINTIFF  
24 ) DATE: November 15, 2018  
25 ) TIME: 1:30 p.m.  
26 ) CTRM: 5, 17th Floor  
27 ) JUDGE: Hon. Edward M. Chen  
28 )

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1     **I. INTRODUCTION**

2         The Related Actions were initiated when Tesla, Inc.’s stock price fluctuated wildly in  
 3 connection with: (i) a series of statements Defendant Elon Musk issued on Twitter concerning the  
 4 prospects of taking Tesla private; (ii) reports that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission was  
 5 making inquiries regarding the veracity of Mr. Musk’s tweets; and (iii) Mr. Musk disclosing his use  
 6 of Ambien to cope with stress during the time leading up to his statements.<sup>1</sup> The Related Actions  
 7 were filed on behalf of putative class members who: (i) sold Tesla shares short or traded options  
 8 (*Dua*); (ii) purchased Tesla securities (*Fan, Isaac, Yeager, Maia, Horwitz*); and (iii) purchased or  
 9 sold Tesla securities (*Sodeifi, Left, Chamberlain*).

10         Dany David is the only movant that meets all of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act  
 11 of 1995’s (“PSLRA”) lead plaintiff requirements and is represented by competent and experienced  
 12 counsel.

13         Indeed, among the candidates for appointment, Mr. David suffered a substantial loss based  
 14 on his investment in Tesla securities that fall within *all* of the Related Actions’ class definitions, and  
 15 is therefore best positioned to comprehensively and adequately represent the *entire* putative class  
 16 harmed by Defendants’ alleged misconduct. He also exemplifies the type of investor most affected  
 17 by Mr. Musk’s instantly viral tweets, which had an immediate effect on all trading in Tesla  
 18 securities, including option trades and short or long positions. Other than noting Mr. David’s  
 19 comparatively smaller financial interest, Mr. David was barely mentioned in any of the opposition  
 20 briefs. The nearly unanimous lack of meaningful, substantive opposition to Mr. David’s motion –  
 21 including by the Defendants, Tesla and Mr. Musk – speaks volumes.<sup>2</sup>

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22         <sup>1</sup> The Related Actions are: *Isaac v. Musk*, No. 3:18-cv-04865-EMC; *Chamberlain v. Tesla, Inc.*,  
 23 No. 3:18-cv-04876-EMC; *Yeager v. Tesla, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-04912-EMC; *Maia v. Tesla, Inc.*, No.  
 24 3:18-cv-04939-EMC; *Dua v. Tesla, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-04948; *Horwitz v. Tesla, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-  
 25 05258-EMC; *Left v. Tesla, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-05463-EMC; *Fan v. Tesla, Inc.*, No. 3:18-cv-05470-  
 EMC; and *Sodeifi v. Tesla, Inc.*, 3:18-cv-05899-EMC. Unless otherwise noted herein, all emphasis  
 is added and citations are omitted.

26         <sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *Tsirekidze v. Syntax-Brillian Corp.*, No. CV-07-2204-PHX-FJM, 2008 U.S. Dist.  
 27 LEXIS 118562, at \*19 (D. Ariz. Apr. 7, 2008) (“The opposing movants make no argument against  
 [the movant with the fourth largest loss], St. Clair other than pointing out its relatively low financial  
 stake in the litigation. But we have thoroughly applied the *In re Cavanaugh* test, and St. Clair is the  
 first to meet its standards.”).

1 By contrast, the remaining applicants that claim to have suffered larger losses than Mr. David  
 2 should not be appointed because they are all subject to unique defenses that could jeopardize the  
 3 class as a whole, as illustrated below:<sup>3</sup>

<u>MOVANT</u>	<u>SHORT SALES</u>	<u>OPTIONS</u>	<u>ORDINARY STOCK PURCHASES</u>	<u>MEETS RULE 23 REQUIREMENTS</u>
Mr. David	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mr. Littleton	NO	YES	YES	NO Potentially Subject to Unique Defenses Net Seller Net Gainer
FNY	NO	YES	YES	NO Potentially Subject to Unique Defenses Attacks Class Members Standing Net Seller Net Gainer
Bridgestone	NO	YES	YES	NO Potentially Subject to Unique Defenses Attacks Class Members Net Seller Net Gainer
Hedge Fund Grp	YES	NO	NO	NO Potentially Subject to Unique Defenses Standing Atypical Trading
Left Grp	YES	YES	YES	NO Potentially Subject to Unique Defenses Improper group Atypical Trader Standing Spokesman Inadequate
Mr. Johnson	NO	NO	YES	NO Attacks Class Members

20 In seeking to distinguish themselves from the pack and minimize their flaws, several  
 21 competing movants (Bridgestone, Mr. Johnson, and First New York) have counterintuitively aligned  
 22 themselves with the Defendants in attacking class members that sold Tesla stock short or traded  
 23 options despite the fact that these class members fall squarely within the Related Actions' class  
 24 definitions. *See §II.B., infra.* In a similar vein, certain movants (First New York, Mr. Johnson, and

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>3</sup> The remaining competing movants are: (1) Opportunity Unique Fund Inc. and Tempus  
 27 International Fund SPC (the "Hedge Fund Group"); (2) Dr. Abrar Shirazi, PROtecto Informatikai  
 28 Szolgáltató Korlátolt Felelősséggű Társaság, Thierry Boutin, Andrew E. Left, and Vilas Capital  
 Management, LLC (the "Left Group"); (3) Glen Littleton; (4) Bridgestone Investment Corporation  
 Limited; (5) FNY Investment Advisers, LLC ("First New York"); and (6) James Johnson.

1 Mr. Littleton) seek to create a “niche” role for themselves based on the nuances of their individual  
 2 transactions, which is counterintuitive to the lead plaintiff role, *i.e.*, a representative that is “most  
 3 capable of adequately representing the interests of class members.” *See* §II.C., *infra*. Regardless,  
 4 Mr. David’s common stock transactions combined with his short sales and options trades ensure he  
 5 will advocate for the *entire* class’s interests rather than a small subset.

6 Mr. David’s ability to adequately represent the entire class in the Related Actions is further  
 7 bolstered by his selection of Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP and Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann &  
 8 Bernstein, LLP as counsel – an ideal pairing of trial experienced, highly respected, and accomplished  
 9 lawyers with a track record of success working together in this District and Court on highly complex  
 10 litigation, achieving objectively impressive results on behalf of their clients and classes they  
 11 represent. *See, e.g.*, *In re Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Mktg., Sales Practices & Prods. Liab. Litig.*,  
 12 No. 3:15-md-02672-CRB (N.D. Cal.) (Joint Steering Committee) (Ms. Cabraser as lead counsel,  
 13 along with Mr. Geller as a member of the Steering Committee, achieved \$17 billion class result – the  
 14 largest class action consumer recovery in history); *In re Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep EcoDiesel Mktg.*,  
 15 *Sales Practices & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 3:17-md-02777-EMC, ECF No. 173 (N.D. Cal. June 19,  
 16 2017) (appointing Ms. Cabraser as lead counsel, along with Ms. Jensen as a member of the  
 17 Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee). A movant’s suggestion that Mr. David’s adequacy is somehow  
 18 impacted by Robbins Geller’s service as one of three co-lead counsel for shareholders in a derivative  
 19 action involving wholly unrelated claims fails because that representation in the derivative action  
 20 does not conflict with representation in this securities action. *See* §II.E., *infra*.

21 In sum, Mr. David and his counsel are fully prepared to pursue litigation on behalf of *all*  
 22 proposed class members against Tesla and Mr. Musk in these Related Actions. Mr. David’s motion  
 23 should be granted.

24 **II. ARGUMENT**

25 **A. Mr. David Is An Adequate Lead Plaintiff**

26 All of the nine lead plaintiff movants unanimously asked the Court to consolidate *all* of the  
 27 Related Actions. ECF Nos. 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 64, 71, 74 and 80. While the complaints make  
 28 similar allegations of wrongdoing against Defendants Tesla and Musk, some seek to represent

1 classes including class members that sold Tesla shares short or traded options, and others purchasers  
 2 and sellers of Tesla securities. The appointed lead plaintiff must therefore be able to adequately  
 3 represent the interests of all proposed class members, whether or not the lead plaintiff himself  
 4 engaged in each of these type of transactions. Here, Mr. David is equipped to adequately represent a  
 5 class that includes all class members without regard to whether Defendants' misconduct impacted  
 6 them as purchasers, sellers, or both as Mr. David purchased Tesla common stock and options, and  
 7 also sold Tesla shares short during the Class Period. *See ECF No. 81-2.*

8       Indeed, the overwhelming majority of courts, including in this District, hold that class  
 9 members who sell shares short and, *like Mr. David, also make ordinary purchases of common*  
 10 *stock* (in addition to short sales), are adequate and typical lead plaintiffs.<sup>4</sup> *See Crossen v. CV*  
 11 *Therapeutics*, No. C 03-03709 SI, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41396, at \*16 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2005).

12       In *Crossen*, the court concluded that as long as the lead plaintiff with short positions also  
 13 made ordinary purchases of common stock, it was an adequate lead plaintiff. 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 14 41396, at \*16-\*17 ("Short sales do not in and of themselves render a lead plaintiff's claims  
 15 atypical," and "a plaintiff may still be entitled to the presumption of reliance if he makes ordinary  
 16 purchases of common stock and sustains losses on these holdings."). *Crossen* has since been cited  
 17 approvingly by other courts in this District in appointing as lead plaintiff purchasers of common  
 18 stock that also made short sales during the same period. *See, e.g., In re LDK Solar Sec. Litig.*, 255  
 19 F.R.D. 519, 533 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (Alsup, J.) (citing *Crossen* and approving class representative who  
 20 made a sale of call options but also retained a long position); *Nursing Home Pension Fund v. Oracle*  
 21 Corp.

22 , No. C01-00988 MJJ, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94470, at \*28-\*29 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 20, 2006)

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25       <sup>4</sup> In a footnote, Mr. Littleton appears to question the validity of Mr. David's losses from covering  
 26 shares of the previously sold short shares during the Class Period. *See ECF No. 106 at 9-10.* Mr.  
 27 Littleton's speculation that Mr. David covered his short sale before Musk's tweet is just that –  
 28 unsupported speculation. It is clear from Mr. David's Certification and loss chart that he covered his  
 short positions on August 8, 2018, not August 7, 2018 (the date of Mr. Musk's first tweet). ECF  
 Nos. 81-2, 81-3. The losses arising from the covers are a result of Defendants' fraud.

1 (Jenkins, J.) (appointing lead plaintiff who sold call options but also made “ordinary purchases of  
 2 common stock”).<sup>5</sup>

3       Indeed, *Crossen* distinguishes the authorities cited by Bridgestone (ECF No. 107 at 12-13)  
 4 because they address situations where the proposed lead plaintiff engaged primarily in short-selling  
 5 and did not make any ordinary stock purchases. 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41396, at \*16-\*17  
 6 (distinguishing *In re Critical Path*, 156 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1109-10 (N.D. Cal. 2001); *In re Terayon*  
 7 *Commc’ns Sys., Sec. Litig.*, No. C 00-01967 MHP, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3131, at \*24 (N.D. Cal.  
 8 Feb. 23, 2004)). In *Terayon*, Judge Alsup recognized this distinction, noting that while “some short  
 9 sales may not, in and of themselves render a lead plaintiff’s claims atypical” the movants in that case  
 10 did not make any “ordinary purchases other than those needed to cover their short sales.” 2004 U.S.  
 11 Dist. LEXIS 3131, at \*23-\*24. Thus, groups that **only** engaged in short sales of Tesla stock (such as  
 12 the Hedge Fund Group), or those that have “a pattern of affirmatively engaging in campaigns  
 13 devised to lower the price of the stock” (such as Mr. Left of the Left Group) are subject to unique  
 14 defenses. *Id.* at \*24.<sup>6</sup>

15       Similarly, Mr. David’s options contracts positively affect his ability to serve as lead plaintiff.  
 16 While Mr. Johnson claims that options traders cannot be appointed to represent a class including  
 17 shareholders (*see* ECF No. 113 at 6-7), that assertion is misguided as the authorities Mr. Johnson  
 18 cites rejected lead plaintiff applicants not because they purchased options, but rather because they

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19       <sup>5</sup> *See also Fields v. Biomatrix, Inc.*, 198 F.R.D. 451, 461 (D.N.J. 2000) (“the Court finds that the  
 20 fact that [the lead plaintiff movant] may have made some short sales does not render its claims  
 21 atypical of the other plaintiffs in the putative class or subject to unique defenses such that it is  
 22 incapable of adequately representing the case”); *In re Concord EFS, Inc., Sec. Litig.*, No. 02-2697  
 23 Ma, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29610, at \*15 (W.D. Tenn. Dec. 2, 2002) (“argument against allowing  
 24 short-sellers to serve as Lead Plaintiffs . . . remains a minority position”); *Danis v. USN Commcn’s,*  
*Inc.*, 189 F.R.D. 391 (N.D. Ill. 1999) (holding that a party’s having engaged in some short-selling  
 does not necessarily disqualify it from serving as lead plaintiff where it also lost money in  
 conventional trading); *In re Select Comfort Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 202 F.R.D. 598, 607 n.12 (D. Minn.  
 2001) (citing *Danis* with approval and holding divergent trading strategies of class members do not  
 prevent appointment as lead plaintiff).

25       <sup>6</sup> Judge Alsup’s opinion in *In re LendingClub Sec. Litig.*, 282 F. Supp. 3d 1171, 1188 (N.D. Cal.  
 26 2017), also declined “to exclude from the class every investor who ever took a short position on  
 27 LendingClub stock.” *Id.* Judge Alsup, however, noted that because the class definition was limited  
 28 to “individuals who were damaged by their acquisition of LendingClub stock, it automatically  
 excludes any short sale profits based on price declines.” *Id.* Because this case specifically includes  
 class members who sold Tesla shares short, *LendingClub* is distinguishable.

1 purchased **only** options, or were the **only class member** to purchase options. *See, e.g., In re Elan*  
 2 *Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. 1:08-cv-08761-AKH, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39859, at \*6 (S.D.N.Y. May 11,  
 3 2009) (rejecting a movant that traded “exclusively in call options”); *Andrada v. Atherogenics, Inc.*,  
 4 No. 05 Civ. 00061 (RJH), 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6777, at \*14 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 19, 2005) (rejecting  
 5 movant that purchased only options); *Margolis v. Caterpillar, Inc., G.A.*, 815 F. Supp. 1150, 1156  
 6 (C.D. Ill. 1991) (finding class representative that purchased only options could only represent a class  
 7 of options purchasers); *Weikel v. Tower Semiconductor, Ltd.*, 183 F.R.D. 377, 391 (D.N.J. 1998)  
 8 (plaintiff was the **only** class member who purchased options in private transaction).<sup>7</sup>

9 Courts in this District and around the country regularly recognize this distinction. *See*  
 10 *Applestein v. Medivation, Inc.*, No. C 10-00998 MHP, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 98255, at \*16 (N.D.  
 11 Cal. Sept. 20, 2010) (Patel, J.) (options trader met PSLRA’s lead plaintiff requirements where he  
 12 also purchased common stock); *In re Adobe Sys., Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 139 F.R.D. 150, 155 (N.D. Cal.  
 13 1991) (Conti, J.) (typicality requirement of Rule 23 was met for options traders, and appointing them  
 14 class representatives, because there was no arguably unique challenge to standing for options traders  
 15 and that “since the value of options is directly related to the value of common stock, defendants had  
 16 reason to expect that option traders would rely on their alleged misrepresentations”); *Hall v. Medicis*  
 17 *Pharm. Corp.*, No. CV-08-1821-PHX-GMS, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24093, at \*12-\*13 (D. Ariz.  
 18 Mar. 11, 2009) (appointing options purchaser as lead plaintiff); *In re Priceline.com Inc. Sec. Litig.*,  
 19 236 F.R.D. 89, 98-99 (D. Conn. 2006) (finding options trader typical and adequate and  
 20 distinguishing *Andrada* and *Weikel*).

21 Therefore, because Mr. David purchased Tesla common stock and suffered losses on those  
 22 purchases, his short sales and options trades favorably support his ability to serve as lead plaintiff.  
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27 <sup>7</sup> Mr. Johnson’s citation to *In re Microstrategy Sec. Litig.*, 110 F. Supp. 2d 427, 437 (E.D. Va.  
 28 2000), is misplaced because there the court rejected the lead plaintiff movant due to its status as a  
 hedge fund. Mr. David is not a hedge fund.

1           **B. Bridgestone, First New York, and Mr. Johnson's Challenges to**  
 2           **Certain Types of Claims Demonstrate They Cannot Adequately**  
 3           **Represent the Entire Class**

4           Bridgestone, First New York, and Mr. Johnson did not object to the consolidation of the  
 5 cases filed on behalf of those class members who: (i) sold Tesla shares short or traded in options  
 6 (*Dua*); (ii) only purchased Tesla securities (*Fan, Isaac, Yeager, Maia, Horwitz*); and (iii) purchased  
 7 and sold Tesla securities (*Sodeifi, Left, Chamberlain*).<sup>8</sup> This makes sense because common  
 8 questions of fact regarding Defendants' conduct, intent, and duty will be the focus of liability  
 9 determinations for all types of purchases and trades. Despite this, in an *ex post facto* attempt to  
 10 obtain a strategic leg up in connection with their lead plaintiff applications, these three movants now  
 11 directly attack the claims of those class members who sold Tesla shares short or traded options. *See*  
 12 ECF No. 107 (Bridgestone) at 11-13, 21 n.23 (opposing inclusion of short sellers in class);<sup>9</sup> ECF No.  
 13 117 (First New York) at 3-4 (opposing inclusion of short sellers in the class); ECF No. 113 (Mr.  
 14 Johnson) at 6-7 (opposing inclusion of options purchasers). In taking this position, these movants  
 have oddly aligned themselves with the Defendants. *See* ECF No. 105.<sup>10</sup>

15           As Judge Patel recognized in *Eichenholtz*, it runs counter to the class's best interests to  
 16 narrow the class definition at the lead plaintiff stage:

17           The court finds the appropriate class period, for purposes of appointing lead  
 18 plaintiff, to be August 31, 2006 to December 3, 2007. Certain plaintiffs propose that  
 19 the class period used here be limited to March 1, 2007 to December 3, 2007, even  
 though that argument is inimical to the interests of the class members those plaintiffs

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20           <sup>8</sup> Defendants also agree that the Related Actions should be consolidated. ECF No. 105 at 1.  
 21 Because consolidation is unanimously supported, the Related Actions should be consolidated before  
 the appointment of a lead plaintiff. 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(3)(B)(ii).

22           <sup>9</sup> Bridgestone's motion reserves the right to challenge any lead plaintiff movant who moved in  
 23 support of a class which included short sellers. *See* ECF No. 46 at 4 n.4. But, at the same time,  
 Bridgestone itself moved to consolidate the *Dua* Action, which included those with short positions.  
 No. 3:18-cv-04948-EMC, ECF No. 1 at ¶1. Thus, if the unopposed consolidation motions are  
 granted, the class will necessarily include investors with short positions and options.

25           <sup>10</sup> "There is an irony inherent in defendants' attempts to protect absent class members when their  
 26 real hope is to deny plaintiffs any recovery." *Abelson v. Strong*, No. 85-0592-S, 1987 U.S. Dist.  
 LEXIS 7515, at \*6 (D. Mass. July 30, 1987); *Eggleson v. Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Local  
 Union No. 130*, 657 F.2d 890, 895 (7th Cir. 1981) ("[w]hen it comes, for instance, to determining  
 whether 'the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class,' . . . it  
 is a bit like permitting a fox, although with a pious countenance, to take charge of the chicken  
 house").

1 purportedly represent. Though a shorter class period may simplify the litigation, no  
 2 benefits accrue by shortening the class period at this stage in the litigation. Indeed, it  
 3 is unclear why a plaintiff would argue for a shorter class period at this stage, which  
 4 would have the effect of reducing the class size and limiting the potential amount of  
 damages, unless it was in the best interest of that particular plaintiff only.  
 Consequently, at this stage, the court is wary of arguments advocating a shorter class  
 period instead of the longest potential class period.

5 *Eichenholtz v. Verifone Holdings, Inc.*, No. C 07-06140 MHP, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 64633, at \*6  
 6 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 22, 2008).

7 Moreover, having now taken a position that is plainly adverse to the broader class, none of  
 8 these three movants can adequately protect the interests of the entire class. *See Borenstein v. Finova*  
 9 *Grp.*, No. CIV 00-619-PHX-SMM, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14732, at \*26-\*27 (D. Ariz. Aug. 30,  
 10 2000) (appointment of a lead plaintiff movant who opposed inclusion of some class members'  
 11 claims "would pose a significant risk that the complete interests of all class members would not be  
 12 fairly and adequately protected"); *In re LightInTheBox Holding Co., Sec. Litig.*, No. 13 Civ. 6016  
 13 (PKC), 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 165842, at \*12 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 21, 2013) (rejecting claim that  
 14 options should not be included in the class where they were included in one of the related actions  
 15 and "all movants agreed that consolidation of these three cases was appropriate without raising any  
 16 objection that the Sabile Complaint's class definition was overbroad").

17 Accordingly, in addition to the numerous reasons previously identified in the opposition  
 18 briefs, because Bridgestone, First New York, and Mr. Johnson have aligned themselves with  
 19 defendants in seeking to prematurely excise and abandon the claims of certain putative class  
 20 members, their motions should be denied.

21       **C.     "Niché" Co-Lead Plaintiffs Are Unnecessary and Contrary to the  
 22                   PSLRA**

23 Recognizing their own shortcomings, the Left Group, Mr. Littleton, First New York, and Mr.  
 24 Johnson request the Court to carve out a role for each of them, or assert that their group needs to be  
 25 appointed to ensure the broadest representation of all possible class member claims. *See, e.g.*, ECF  
 26 No. 106 at 6-17 (Mr. Littleton) (claiming he provides broad representation and, at least, should be  
 27 appointed co-lead); ECF Nos. 108 at 1; 51-4 at ¶¶7, 9 (Left Group) (arguing that their group  
 28 provides the broadest representation of all class members); ECF No. 117 at 3-4 (First New York)

1 (suggesting that separate representation is required for shareholders and short sellers); ECF No. 113  
 2 at 1-8 (Mr. Johnson) (arguing that each type of investor needs its own representative). This request  
 3 is contrary to the PSLRA.

4         Indeed, “[n]othing in the PSLRA indicates that district courts must choose a lead plaintiff  
 5 with standing to sue on every available cause of action.”” *Tanne v. Autobytel, Inc.*, 226 F.R.D. 659,  
 6 669 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (quoting *Hevesi v. Citigroup Inc.*, 366 F.3d 70, 82 (2d Cir. 2004)). In fact,  
 7 “there is no requirement that a court select as lead plaintiff only a movant with standing to assert  
 8 every possible claim against every defendant, nor does the presumptive lead plaintiff fail to satisfy  
 9 the typicality prong if he or she cannot assert every possible claim.” *In re Fuwei Films Sec. Litig.*,  
 10 247 F.R.D. 432, 438 (S.D.N.Y. 2008). As such, courts regularly decline to appoint multiple  
 11 plaintiffs as lead plaintiff in order to have “broad representation” as being contrary to the underlying  
 12 purpose of the PSLRA. See *Tanne*, 226 F.R.D. at 670; *In re Network Assocs. Sec. Litig.*, 76 F. Supp.  
 13 2d 1017, 1031 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (refusing to appoint another movant as lead plaintiff despite the fact  
 14 that doing so would provide a broader representation of the class); *Critical Path*, 156 F. Supp. 2d at  
 15 1112 (electing not to appoint a co-lead plaintiff so as “not to dilute the fiduciary responsibility of the  
 16 lead plaintiff”); *Constance Sczesny Trust v. KPMG LLP*, 223 F.R.D. 319, 325 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (“the  
 17 interests of [] option investors and shareholders are not sufficiently differentiated to require the  
 18 appointment of a ‘niche’ lead plaintiff at this time”).

19         Judge Whyte’s opinion in *Aronson* is instructive. There, certain movants sought “to be  
 20 appointed lead plaintiffs for their ‘niche’ actions, claiming their causes of action [were] so distinct as  
 21 to justify appointment of multiple lead plaintiffs.” 79 F. Supp. 2d at 1150-51. Judge Whyte  
 22 recognized that “[a]lthough each plaintiff undoubtedly has an interest in securing an outcome most  
 23 favorable to its position, ‘every warrior in this battle cannot be a general.’” *Id.* at 1151 (quoting *In*  
 24 *re Cendant Corp. Litig.*, 182 F.R.D. 144, 148 (D.N.J. 1998)). The “speculations about possible  
 25 conflicts do not rebut the statutory presumption that one lead plaintiff can vigorously pursue **all**  
 26 available causes of action against **all** possible defendants under **all** available legal theories.” *Id.*  
 27 (emphasis in original) These requests also overlook the basic fact that Mr. David can – and will –  
 28

1 capably represent all of their myriad interests, but without the unique defenses each brings to the  
 2 table.

3       Nonetheless, should the need arise in the future, additional plaintiffs may be added at class  
 4 certification. *See Bodri v. GoPro, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-00232-JST, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 57559, at \*21  
 5 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2016) (rejecting the request to appoint a co-lead plaintiff for options purchasers  
 6 because ““a lead plaintiff is not the same thing as being a class representative, and additional named  
 7 plaintiffs may be added later to represent subclasses of plaintiffs with distinct interests or claims””);  
 8 *see also Hevesi*, 366 F.3d at 83 (“the PSLRA does not in any way prohibit the addition of named  
 9 plaintiffs to aid the lead plaintiff in representing a class”). But that speculative concern is not alone  
 10 sufficient to justify appointment of a “niche” lead plaintiff now. *See id; In re Enron Corp., Sec.*  
 11 *Litig.*, 206 F.R.D. 427, 451 (S.D. Tex. 2002); *Network Assocs.*, 76 F. Supp. 2d at 1031 (declining to  
 12 appoint a co-lead plaintiff because doing so would dilute the fiduciary responsibility of the lead  
 13 plaintiff). Certain movants’ requests that they be appointed “niche” co-lead plaintiffs should be  
 14 denied.

15       **D. The Left Group’s Alternative Request to Dismantle the Group  
 16 Undermines Its Attempts to Show Cohesion and Adequacy**

17       Those movants that were cobbled together into unrelated groups by counsel to attain the  
 18 largest loss are not adequate lead plaintiffs. ECF No. 111 at 11-12 (citing authority). Defendants  
 19 agree. ECF No. 105 at 1-2.

20       Despite expressly filing their motion collectively rather than individually, the Left Group’s  
 21 counsel now seeks to retroactively amend their motion by suggesting that the Court can simply  
 22 construe their motion as an option between appointing the Group or plucking an individual from  
 23 within the Group to serve as lead plaintiff. ECF No. 108 at 22 n.28. The Court should reject that  
 24 request.

25       None of the individuals comprising the Left Group timely filed an individual motion for  
 26 appointment as lead plaintiff. *See* ECF No. 47 at 1 (moving “collectively”). Any modification to the  
 27 substance of the motion now is plainly untimely and runs afoul of the PSLRA’s strict deadline. *See*  
 28 *Guohua Zhu v. UCBH Holdings, Inc.*, 682 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1053 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (“The PSLRA is

1 unequivocal and allows for no exceptions.”); *In re Telxon Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 67 F. Supp. 2d 803, 818  
 2 (N.D. Ohio 1999) (“The plain language of the statute precludes consideration of a financial loss  
 3 asserted for the first time in a complaint, or any other pleading, for that matter, filed **after** the sixty  
 4 (60) day window has closed.”) (emphasis in original).

5 Because none of the individuals comprising the groups moved for appointment in their  
 6 individual capacity their “consideration for appointment as lead plaintiff rises and falls with the  
 7 group.” *Marcus v. J.C. Penney Co., Inc.*, No. 6:13-CV-736, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 197529, at \*20  
 8 (E.D. Tex. Feb. 28, 2014) (rejecting group member’s request that the court consider him for lead  
 9 plaintiff appointment separate from the other group members).<sup>11</sup> In fact, the request to be appointed  
 10 individually in the alternative only confirms ““a “willingness to abandon the group [and] only  
 11 suggests how loosely it was put together.”” *J.C. Penney*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 197529, at \*20  
 12 (quoting *Buettgen v. Harless*, 263 F.R.D. 378, 382 (N.D. Tex. 2009); *Tsirekidze*, 2008 U.S. Dist.  
 13 LEXIS 118562, at \*15-\*16)); *see also In re Petrobras Sec. Litig.*, 104 F. Supp. 3d 618, 622-24 & n.4  
 14 (S.D.N.Y. 2015) (appointing single institution as lead plaintiff instead of groups of institutions with  
 15 larger aggregated losses and noting that although one of the rejected group members had the largest  
 16 individual financial interest, “it at no time sought to serve as individual lead plaintiff”).

17 In sum, neither group here is “entitled to the presumption that [they are] the most adequate  
 18 plaintiff because [they have] not made the required preliminary showing that [they] would  
 19 adequately represent the class.” *Schrivener v. Impac Mortg. Holdings, Inc.*, No. SACV 06-31 CJC  
 20 (RNBx), 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 40607, at \*28 (C.D. Cal. May 2, 2006).

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22 <sup>11</sup> *In re Level 3 Commc’ns, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, No. 09-cv-0200-PAB-CBS, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 23 44706, at \*15-\*17 (D. Colo. May 4, 2009) (finding that group members who failed to move for  
 24 appointment individually could not be considered apart from their group because neither member  
 25 “satisfies the prerequisite of the Reform Act’s lead plaintiff provision that the person ‘made a  
 26 motion’ in response to the notice of the putative class action”); *Tsirekidze*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 27 118562, at \*15-\*16 (refusing to consider group members individually because the group “moved for  
 28 lead plaintiff as a group and will be evaluated as such”); *Ross v. Abercrombie & Fitch Co.*, No. 2:05-  
 CV-819, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24903, at \*13 (S.D. Ohio Mar. 22, 2007) (“There is no requirement  
 in the [PSLRA] that the Court realign a proposed group to cure a deficiency in adequacy of  
 representation.”); *Niederklein v. PCS Edventures!.com, Inc.*, No. 1:10-cv-00479-EJL-CWD, 2011  
 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18247, at \*24-\*25 (D. Idaho Feb. 24, 2011) (refusing to disband an inappropriate  
 group to appoint one member because they had not moved separately for appointment).

1           **E. Mr. David's Selection of Robbins Geller and Lieff Cabraser as Lead  
2           Counsel Is Appropriate**

3           While the vast majority of defendants decline to weigh in at the lead plaintiff stage in  
4           deference to the plain statutory language indicating their lack of standing, Defendants here made an  
5           appearance to ask the Court to decline to permit multiple firms as lead counsel. ECF No. 105 at 1-  
6           2.<sup>12</sup> Ignoring for the moment the substance of their unusual request, it bears mentioning that “[i]t is  
7           in a defendant’s best interests to object to class counsel who are, in fact, best suited to protect the  
8           class and represent its interests, so that the defendant can seek new class counsel who will more  
9           readily compromise the claims of the class.” *McNamara v. Bre-X Minerals, Ltd.*, No. 5:97-CV-159,  
10           2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25641, at \*52 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 31, 2003).

11           Nonetheless, Defendants’ request is unsupported by the case law in this District. For  
12           example, in *In re Twitter Inc. Securities Litigation*, No. 16-cv-05314-JST, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
13           119153, at \*23 (N.D. Cal. July 17, 2018), Judge Tigar found “not persuasive” the defendants’  
14           opposition to the appointment of co-lead counsel. *Id.* In fact, the court explained, “[i]n certain  
15           situations, the appointment of multiple lead counsel may better protect the interests of the plaintiff  
16           class.” *Id.; see also id.* (“courts in this district and circuit have appointed co-class counsel in PSLRA  
17           cases”) (citing cases). That is the case here: appointment of two firms well-experienced in litigating  
18           securities class actions in this District will best serve the interests of the proposed class, in particular  
19           where this case represents the first alleging securities fraud arising from a tweet.

20           Mr. David’s chosen counsel, Robbins Geller and Lieff Cabraser, have a proven ability to  
21           work effectively together successfully on a number of large, complex cases, including the

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22           <sup>12</sup> The PSLRA’s plain language unambiguously states that only “**member[s] of the purported**  
23           **plaintiff class**” may offer evidence to rebut the presumption in favor of the most adequate plaintiff.  
24           See 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(II); *In re Cendant Corp. Litig.*, 264 F.3d 201, 268 (3d Cir. 2001)  
25           (finding that the PSLRA “is quite specific on this point, providing that the presumption ‘may be  
26           rebuted **only** upon proof **by a member of the purported plaintiff class**’” and “the court should not  
27           permit or consider any arguments by defendants or non-class members”); *In re Merck & Co. Sec.*  
28           *Litig.*, 432 F.3d 261, 267 (3d Cir. 2005) (reiterating that “weight of authority falls against”  
defendants’ “ability to challenge lead plaintiff selection”); *In re Cavanaugh*, 306 F.3d 726, 730 (9th  
Cir. 2002) (“The third step of the process is to give **other plaintiffs** an opportunity to rebut the  
presumptive lead plaintiff’s showing that it satisfies Rule 23’s typicality and adequacy  
requirements.”). Thus, defendants may not “challenge the appointment of lead plaintiffs and  
counsel.” *Hill v. Accentia Biopharm., Inc.*, No. 8:13-cv-1945-T-23EAJ, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
170982, at \*3 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 4, 2013).

1 Volkswagen Action before Judge Breyer and the *Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep EcoDiesel Mktg., Sales*  
 2 *Practices* Action before this Court. The Defendants will have no difficulty in communicating with  
 3 Mr. David's lead counsel, and have identified no legitimate concern regarding either Robbins Geller  
 4 or Lieff Cabraser. Defendants' request to influence the Court's approval of the lead plaintiff's  
 5 selection of lead counsel should be disregarded. *See generally In re Cohen*, 586 F.3d 703, 709 (9th  
 6 Cir. 2009) (emphasizing that the PSLRA "clearly identifies the most adequate plaintiff as the actor  
 7 that 'select[s] and retain[s]' class counsel" and "[a]lthough this power is subject to court approval  
 8 and is therefore not absolute, it plainly belongs to the lead plaintiff").

9       Almost as an after-thought, the Hedge Fund Group challenges not Mr. David's application,  
 10 but his counsel's, asserting that Robbins Geller cannot serve as lead counsel because it serves, along  
 11 with two other firms, as co-lead counsel in a derivative action pending in Delaware Chancery Court,  
 12 *In re Tesla Motors, Inc. Stockholder Litig.*, C.A. No. 12711-VCS (Del. Ch.) (the "Derivative  
 13 Action"). The feebleness of this contention is self-evident: not even the Defendants challenge  
 14 Robbins Geller, nor do they suggest Robbins Geller is representing Tesla.

15       Nor could they, as the law is clear that Robbins Geller's representation of shareholders on  
 16 behalf of nominal Defendant Tesla in a derivative action does not operate as a conflict with their  
 17 application to serve as lead counsel. In *Oracle*, the court denied a motion to disqualify counsel  
 18 representing stockholders in a securities action against Oracle while having represented Oracle in a  
 19 *related* derivative action. *In re Oracle Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. C01-0988-MJJ, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 20 35723, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 22, 2005). The court concluded that the representation in the derivative  
 21 action was not "adverse" to the representation of shareholders in a securities action, and, as a result,  
 22 "a conflict under California law does not arise." *Id.*; *see generally In re Dayco Corp. Derivative Sec.*  
 23 *Litig.*, 102 F.R.D. 624, 630 (S.D. Ohio 1984) ("counsel can represent a stockholder bringing **both** an  
 24 individual **and** a derivative action" because playing this dual role is only a "surface duality" that  
 25 presents a potential for conflict, and is not a conflict per se) (emphasis in original); *Richman v.*  
 26 *Goldman Sachs Grp., Inc.*, 274 F.R.D. 473, 478 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (rejecting argument that lead  
 27  
 28

1 plaintiff movant's counsel was disqualified due to conflict for representing the company in an  
 2 unrelated derivative action").<sup>13</sup>

3 *Richman* is particularly instructive because this proposed class action and the Derivative  
 4 Action pending in Delaware Chancery Court are completely unrelated. Robbins Geller's  
 5 representation as one of three co-lead counsel in a case involving issues surrounding Tesla's 2016  
 6 acquisition of SolarCity does not give rise to a conflict were Robbins Geller (and Lieff Cabraser)  
 7 appointed as lead counsel in this case concerning tweets by Defendant Musk on August 7 and 13,  
 8 2018. As a result, the Hedge Fund Group has not demonstrated that even a potential conflict could  
 9 arise, let alone an existing conflict.<sup>14</sup> See *Chahal v. Credit Suisse Grp. AG*, No. 18-CV-02268  
 10 (AT)(SN), 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104185, at \*20 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 2018) ("any conflict of interest  
 11 must be grounded in fact to rebut the presumption of the most adequate lead plaintiff"); *Foley v.*  
 12 *Transocean Ltd.*, 272 F.R.D. 126, 133 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (rejecting competing movant's "remote"  
 13 argument that law firm's prior representation in an unrelated derivative action involving the  
 14 defendant was disqualifying, noting that the defendant had not raised the issue and the competing  
 15 movant's "motive . . . is obvious").<sup>15</sup>

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17 <sup>13</sup> Although the Hedge Fund Group cites California's *per se* automatic law that "lawyers cannot  
 18 represent two clients that are adverse to each other, even where the adversity arises in two unrelated  
 19 matters," (ECF No. 115 at 9), the Hedge Fund Group ignores clear Ninth Circuit authority holding  
 20 that California's law regarding "*per se* disqualification when an attorney has been shown to possess  
 21 a simultaneous conflict of interest in her representation of multiple clients" "does not require  
 22 automatic disqualification in class action cases." *Radcliffe v. Hernandez*, 818 F.3d 537, 541, 547  
 23 (9th Cir. 2016). Indeed, the California Court of Appeal holds that lawyers representing a  
 24 shareholder suing derivatively do not form an attorney-client relationship with the corporation  
 25 simply because the suit is being pursued on behalf of the corporation. *Chih Teh Shen v. Miller*, 212  
 26 Cal. App. 4th 48 (2012). This is particularly so in the context of a derivative action where plaintiff's  
 27 counsel is retained by a shareholder and counsel for the company maintains that it represents the  
 28 corporate entity. See Declaration of Tricia L. McCormick in Support of Dany David's Reply  
 Memorandum in Further Support of His Motion for Appointment as Lead Plaintiff ("Reply Decl."),  
 Ex. A (Notices of Appearance of counsel for Tesla in the Derivative Action).

14 Regardless, to avoid even the slightest possibility of conflict, Mr. David was made aware of the  
 15 Derivative Action prior to his retention of Robbins Geller in this action.

16 <sup>15</sup> See also *In re Galena Biopharma, Inc. Derivative Litig.*, 83 F. Supp. 3d 1033, 1044 (D. Or.  
 17 2015) (court denying defendants' motion to stay stating that there is no direct conflict but a  
 18 theoretical one, explaining "Galena's interests in the derivative action conflicts with its interest in the  
 19 securities class action is formalistic and sacrifices pragmatic common sense"); *Smith v. Sperling*, No.  
 20 CV-11-0722-PHX-JAT, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3672, at \*7 (D. Ariz. Jan. 11, 2012) (court denying  
 21 defendants' motion to stay, stating "[w]hile the concept that the corporation is a Defendant in one  
 22

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Mr. David is the only movant that meets every one of the PSLRA's lead plaintiff requirements. Mr. David should be appointed sole Lead Plaintiff, his counsel approved as Lead Counsel, and the motions of the competing movants should all be denied in their entirety.

DATED: October 30, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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action (*Apollo II* - where Plaintiff shareholders claim the corporation itself committed wrongdoing) and the Plaintiff in another action (*Apollo III* - where the corporation is claiming its Officers and Directors engaged in wrongdoing) appears at first glance to be a conflict, an actual analysis of the possible conflict merely highlights the differences in the procedural posture of the two actions”).

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that on October 30, 2018, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I caused the mailing of the foregoing via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

s/ Tricia L. McCormick  
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